RELIGIOUS THTELLIGENCE.

rees of Christianity in the United States.

John McCullagh, superintendent of the mis-ry work of the American Sunday school Union For thirteen year I was all only builday missionary in Katucky; after that I sefew assistants. Then Tennessee was added field; two years ago nine more States, the Southern district. There have been oron this field 5,027 new Sunday schools;

Tweive churches have been organized since our set report. The Moravian brethren have been uleity but zealously active. A little company of hese brethren have for some time past been meeting a small room in a private dwelling at Harrogate, car Frankfort, Philadelphia. For this gathering is Young Men's Christian Union of the Second Movian church, Philadelphia, have just built a small iapel costing only \$600. This was dedicated a few eeks ago, and here is forming the nucleus of the lard Moravian church in the city of Philadelphia. chapel costing only \$500. This was dedicated a few weeks ago, and here is forming the nucleus of the weeks ago, and here is forming the nucleus of the Third Moravian church in the city of Philadelphia. These brethren bring to the work of city evangelization the same self-denying spirit that characterizes their efforts in the field of foreign missions. "It is a source of much gratification," says the Moravian, "to observe that our Church in Philadelphia is putting forth efforts to reach the masses of people who take no interest as yet in religion, and it is just such humble enterprises as this one that will result in success. There are thousands that can be induced to come into this humble chapel and listen to the preaching of the gospel who will not enter our costly churches. It will not be long before a similar enfort will be made in another part of the city. There are willing hearts already offering their services to go forth into the highways and byways and help to gather in the careless and neglected that are to be found on every side."

careless and neglected that are to be found on every side."

A permanent Moravian congregation is forming on a plot of 120 acres of land near Bethany, Minn. The land was purchased last summer, chiefly through the assistance of a wealthy member of that church in the East, and on the first of last month the missionary laboring in that neighborhood organized a mission church. On Sunday, the 11th ult, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time according to the Moravian ritual. Thirty-eight persons have united with the church, of whom mineteen are adult communicants.

More than thirty years ago a Baptist society at Zion, Greenville county, Va., was dissolved. A recent effort to revive the organization has proved successful, and last month sixteen members were duly recognized as a Baptist church.

By the union of the German Bethlehem and German Pilgrim Societies of this city the "Second German Brigrim Societies of this city the "Second German Baptist church" has been lately formed. The Oottage Grove church, Chicago, and the Enterprise shurch at Spairmain Creek, Arkansas, have also been lately recognized.

At Saa Rafael, Cal., a Baptist church was organ.

een lately recognized. At San Rafael, Cal., a Baptist church was organ-

d San Rafaet, Can, a believe of dearly in September.

I committee of Lexington presbytery visited by Run, in the county of Highland, Va., last both, and organized while there a Presbyterian arch, the pulpit of which Rev. J. H. Winfree is appropriate.

w supplying.

At Mebaneville, N. C., the celebrated "Bingham hoo!" is located, where many boys and young so are in course of training for the responsibilities manhood. It is encouraging to learn that the mange Presbytery have organized a church in this

Orange Presbytery have organized a church in this place.

The "Evangelical Mission" in Lawrence, Mass., which has been for several years under the fostering care of the churches, having reached its majority, was duly recognized as the "Free Congregational church" on the 14th ult. Rev. C. E. Fisner preached the sermon on the occasion. "The new church," adds the Congregationalists, "is the fifth of its denomination in Lawrence. A chapel has recently been completed at a cost of \$5,000, and a rapidly growing congregation gives decided signs of vigor and strength. The church started with thirty-five members of whom twenty-one joined by profession." "A very wealthy member of the Congregational church in Illinois," says the Advance, "went into Rollo county, Mo.. in 1865, before the close of the war, and purchased 3,000 acres of land with the idea of founding a town and school and gathering together an intelligent population. The town he called Hartford, after his native place in Connecticat. Having quietly made known his purposes, he has already secured the location of several valuable families upon his lands, built a school house, and on the 11th uit, the agent of the American Home Missionary Society organized a church there of fifteen members."

demoers."

A church of seventeen members was organized by council at New Haven, Mich., on the 20th uit., sv. H. A. Read preaching the sermon. They are tready looking for a site for their proposed church

The Late General Convention of the Pro-

testant Episcopal Church.

The world is full of innovations, and the Church annot avoid the run of the world. As it is with prove. They must advance with the spirit of the age. They must do something not to be "behind the times." Hence all Churches have their periodical councils, and the Episcopal Church "in the United States of America" has its councils as well s others. The last was held in this city, and for twenty days the proceedings of this body were fully reported in the HERALD from day to day. Much was expected from the final developments of this the highest legislative body of the most prominent and the richest Church in the country. And what have they accomplished after all?

THE PROVINCIAL SYSTEM. THE PROVINCIAL SYSTEM.

The Convention has "put its foot down firmly," as
Lincoln said in a speech at Philadelphia, on the
"provincial system," a large majority voting against
"its being entertained at all. But they sustained the
system of "federate councils," which, in fact, is
but another name for the same thing. "Federate councils" are to be in every State which is divided into two or more dloceses. These councils are to consist of the bishops of the dioceses and of a given number of the deputies from the clergy and the laity. In the State of New York there are to be five dio ceses-the old one of New York proper, that of Western New York; a portion carved out of the lat-ter to be known as Central New York; that of North-These five dioceses are to form a "federate council," which is nothing more nor less than the "provincial system" in disguise, against the principle of which

the Convention so emphatically voted.

THE NEW DIOCESES. above some of the new dioceses have already seen given. Nebraska has been erected into a bishopric, but the bishop is not yet named, although Bishop Clarkson is probably the man to fill the office. The eastern shore of Maryland has also been set off as a separate see, but the incumbent of it is as yet unknown. A new missionary bishopric was created for Oregon and Washington, and a bishop elected for that diocese, if so it may be called, and also a bishop that diocese, if so it may be called, and also a bishop for Nevada. About this latter election it may be permissible to tell a story. Rev. Dr. Ozi W. Whittaker was, by the House of Bishops, nominated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. His nomination was supported by the best of proof. But, as it was said, he belonged to the radical low church men, and as such a majority of the lower house were decidedly against him. It took some caucusing, men, and as such a majority of the lower house were decidedly against him. It took some caucusing, some buttonholing—some of those practices well known in political assemblages of a similar kind—to get Dr. Whittaker "through," and after much and some serious debate he was at last successful. Of course he is expected to accept; but it is yet feared that in consequence of the evident rejuctance of the Convention to confirm him he may reject. Some very serious objections were privately raised to the division of New York into five dioceses. The Rev. Dr. Haight, who outranked by far every other clergyman in the Convention in power of intellect as well as in force of expression, had incurred the envy and invoked the jealousy of a number of his reverend brethren, and they all opposed the division of the diocese for the reason that they believed Dr. Haight would become the bishop of one of the new dioceses; and it helped Dr. Haight nothing to declare that, in his own opinion, his mission was confined to the Presbytery and that he would not even accept an election to the Episcopacy. His opponents one and all seemed to believe that a man of superior in tellect must be, as a matter of course, an aspirant for a superior position. It was especially mentioned that he aspired to the new bishopric of Long leikand, while it was known among all "who knew a thing or two" that Rev. Dr. A. N. hittlejoin, of Brooklyn. This revenerable corporation" of Trinity of this sity.

This gentleman has suffered a severe defeat. Whether he be right or wrong it is not within the province of this journal to determine. He appealed to the highest tribunal of his own Church and he met with a stinging rebuke. And perhaps he provoked it, for even during the sittings of the Conven-

diseasing ministers is positively forbidden, instead of being only among those things which were recognized as contrary to the common law of the Church.

As to this subject the Convention did actually nothing—at least nothing to have any effect for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the clergy; and in this, it may be said, the Convention had no power to legislate. As Mr. Ruggies said, they could not compel the money to come from the pockets of the congregation. The next best thing they could they did do, and that was to recommend the bishops to exhort the congregation to continue more liberally to the support of their clergy. Whether this exhortation will prove effective, time alone can show.

ALTRARTONS IN THE FRAYER BOOK AND SPECIAL

show. NS IN THE PRAYER BOOK AND SPECIAL ALTERATIONS IN THE FRAYER BOOK AND SPECIAL SERVICES.

The project of bracketing those portions of the prayer book which embody the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, &c., was reported against by the Committee on Canons with such conclusive reasons as to secure the general concurrence of the Convention, and a motion to refer a proposition for striking out the words "whose soever sins Thou dost remit," &c., from the ordinal was very summarily disposed of. It seemed to most certain that this was not the time for altering the prayer book. A proposition by Mr. Harroid, of Florida, to provide short services for week days met with little favor, and Dr. Goodwin's declaration that he was satisfied with the prayer book as it is was received with decided applause. A new Easter cycle is to be substituted for one that is obsolete, and the plates of the standard edition are henceforth to be carefully preserved without alteration.

DESECRATION OF CHURCHES.

A canon on this subject was passed by the Bishops, providing that churches shall not be consecrated unless clear of debt, and that consecrated churches shall not be alienated, encumbered, removed or taken down without the consent of the Ordinary, and was concurred in by the Lower House, with an amendment to prevent its conflicting with State laws. A resolution was also passed recommending the discontinuance of the practice of selling of renting pews by auction in the church. The free seat question was more than once referred to, and the opinion very strongly expressed that the fact of the sale of part of God's house was worse than the manner of it.

RITUALISM. DESECRATION OF CHURCHES.

question was more than once referred to, and the opinion very strongly expressed that the fact of the sale of part of God's house was worse than the manner of it.

RITUALISM.

The subject of ritual was introduced by Judge Conyngham, who presented voluminous memorials asking for the suppression of practices which the memorialists considered objectionable, and introduced a canon for that purpose. The ritual practices proposed to be prohibited were the wearing by the clergy of other vestments than the surplice, black stole, bands and gown; surpliced choirs; candesticks, crucifixes, super-altars; bowing at the adorable name of our Saviour, except in the Creed; bowing or turning to the holy table, except as prescribed in the rubrics; the sign of the cross, except in baptism; elevation of the elements, or of the alms, and the use of incense. Some memorials were also presented complaining of defective ritual. The Committee on Canons gave the subject full consideration, and were unanimous in reporting against legislative action. Nine members joined in a report recommending a resolution, declaring as "the sense of this Convention that the continued maintenance of the decency and order, as well as of the peace and harmony which, by God's blessing, have always characterized this Church; the avoidance of the dangers of irrevence and lawlessness on the one hand, and of extravagance and superstitution on the other; the preservation of doctrine from pet in functions or this Church, celebrating divine service in churches or other established places of public worship, a conscientious and, so far as may be, steadfast adherence to such vestments, cere mass, practices and ornaments as, by reason of tong continued use, or by aethority, are recognized as properly belonging to this Church, celebrating divine service in churches or other established places of public worship, a conscientious and, so far as may be, steadfast adherence to such vestments, cere in the continuence of the committed to report the continuence of the continuenc

mon prayer.

6. It is a conflict against restrictive and oppressive legislation in the interest of any mere party in sive legislation in the interest of any mere party in our Church.
7. It is a conflict for a truly comprehensive Church. American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, on the 5th inst., James Lenox, President, in the chair. The death of Schureman Halstead, a member of the Board of Managers was announced, whereupon the Rev. George Wash

man Haistead, a member of the Board of Managers, was announced, whereupon the Rev. George Washburn, of Constantinople, read the Fourteenth chapter of Job and offered prayer. Eight new auxiliaries were recognized—one in each of the States of Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas, and two in Georgia.

Communications were received from Rev. Dr. Goodfellow, Buenos Ayres, as to the Bible work in that region, and suggesting the appointment of more colporteurs; from Rev. H. B. Pratt, Hillsboro, N. C., in regard to Bible work in New Granads: from Rev. A. De Mora, Lisbon, proposing an agency of this society in Spain: from Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, Constantinople, sending another interesting statement as to the continued success of the Bible woman of Nicomedia; from Rev. J. W. Waugh, Lucknow, showing the distribution of Scriptures in India in the mission field in which he labors.

Grants of books were made to the American Tract Society and other religious organizations. The Board voted to electrotype the imperial octavo reference Bible in the Armenian language, and the Book of Psalms in the Hawalian. Resolutions were adopted in reference to the decease of Mr. Schureman Haisted. Very interesting remarks were made by the Rev. George Washburn, missionary to Turkey, on the Bible work in that country.

St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, West Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. At half-past three this afternoon the ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum will take place at West Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue. The Very Rev. William Starrs, V. G., assisted by the Rev. A. Lafont, will officiate. An oration will be delivered by the Rev. Michael Ronay, S. P. M., of the Twenty-third street church. Those who have never heard this distin-guished preacher will have to-day an opportunity of guished preacher will have to-day an opportunity of listening to, perhaps, the most finished pulpit orator in this city. The lunds for the erection of the new orphanage have been, for the most part, collected and contributed by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the congregation of St. Vincent de Faul, over which Mrs. L. Delmonico presides. The site is within easy reach of those localities where want and misery hide themselves from public view. The orphanage will be under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Gross, ten of whom at present teach and provide for los girls and fifty-one boys. The building will be of the French renaissance style, four stories high, with a tower at each end. When completed it will be an ornament to the city and a lasting monument of the charitable zeal of Father Lafont and the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Offensive Religious Epithets.

To the Epithon of the Herald:—

I have noticed that Protestants, and especially Episcopalians, use an offensive epithet, or one intended to be offensive, whenever they speak of the Church of Rome. No gentleman would call a Methodist a ranter, a Baptist a dipper, or a Presby: terian a bluelight (and to be a Christian is to be a gentleman); yet the Protestant clergy day after day, in their pulpits, newspapers and books, call the Roman Church the Roman or Popish Church and speak of the damnable doctrines held by at least a half of the Christian world. It seems to be but pitiful spite on the part of ministers of a denomination confined to the British Isles and a very small portion of this country to adopt a nomenciature that lends to irritation. To condemn the faith of other

people and misname their Church may perhaps gradity a petty malice, but is certainly unbecoming a Christian gentleman. It might be well to per-manently settle the vital question about the length and color of choristors cassocks and surplices before meddling in the doctrines and discipline of our neighbors and applying to them names which provoke animosity rather than Christian good will.

Religious Notes.

Dr. Joel Wakeman and the good people of Campbell dedicated their new parsonage last week.

Rev. S. F. Bacon has resigned his place as paster of the Presbyterian church of Courtland.

The pious and the believer shall not omit to learn wisdom, even from heretics.—Tulmud.

Rev. Mr. Harlow preached his farewell sermon to the Presbyterian church of Bath a week ago last Sabbath.

Babbath.

Rev. Peter Burghardt, of Westchester, has accepted

Post to become its pastor.

Sewing machines are offered by religious papers as a premium for the largest number of subscriptions obtained by any one person. The Evangetist is ahead

The First church of St. Louis, rendered vacant by the removal of Rev. Dr. Nelson to Lane seminary, has given a call to Rev. William Hogarth, D. D., of Detroit, to become its pastor.

Rev. Otis Thatcher, a recent graduate of Princeton, is to take charge of the Presbyterian church of Tioga, Pa., made vacant by the death of Rev. J. J. McCullough.

lough.

But one Old School Presbytery so far votes against reunion. This is West Lexington, Ky., which Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge represented in the last assembly. There are but four other ministers in it.

Jay Cooke is the President of the Evangelical Advertising Association, whose purpose is to "intersperse moral and religious truths among the miscellaneous advertisements of all the leading periodicals."

Sunday, November 8 (to-day), is the day appointed for concerted prayer for the association cause by the late International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject is earnestly commended to the prayers of all Christian people.

A revival of religion of marked interest is reported as in progress, in Howard, Steuben county. The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches are coperating. The Presbyterian church of Howard is now vacant, Rev. C. Milne having recently removed to New Jersey.

A course of sermons to young men under the

A course of sermons to young men, under the auspices of the Western Branch—285 Hudson street—of the City Association, to be presched in the down town churches, west side, will be commenced this morning, November 8, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., in the Berean Baptist church, Downing street, corner of Bedford.

The Congregational Sabbath school in Harwinton, Conn., realized fifty dollars from a recent auction sale of fruit and vegetables, which they devote to the "Mission School Enterprise" of the American Board. This is the third year of their efforts and the plan is increasingly popular with both parents and children.

children.

A lecture upon "Luther and the Reformation" will be delivered this (Sunday) evening at St. Teresa's Roman Catholic church, of which Rev. James Boyce is pastor, by Rev. S. T. Hecker, one of the Paulist Fathers. Father Hecker has the reputation of being an eloquent and learned divine. His lecture will consequently be well attended.

an eloquent and learned divine. His lecture will consequently be well attended.

The Spare Hour states that Rev. Addison Jones and his wife, of Santa Clara, Cal., have recently been excluded from the Baptist church in that place for believing in and practising free communion. Mr. Jones still continues to labor as a minister. The Independent congregation at Mayfield, gathered through his ministry, is making steady progress. He himself recently baptized another believer there. The new chapel is about to be commenced.

A letter in the Juvenile Instructor, published by the English Church Missionary Society, says:—"Every one in India before getting into bed looks under his pillows to see that there is no snake there. Once papa had one in bed with him, and twice he awoke in the night and jumped out of bed in great fright, thinking a cobra was under his pillow, but each time found it was a rat. Not a pleasant bedfellow, was it? But better than a cobra."

We are told that when Dr. McCosh closed his ad-

We are told that when Dr. McCosh closed his address at the College of New Jersey the college students responded with three cheers, the usual tager and a "rocket." This rocket is a thoroughly Princeton institution, and is given with a f-z-z-z-boom-a-! The first exclamation is supposed to imitate the flight of a rocket in the air, the second the explosion and the third the admiring exclamations of the enthusastic spectators as they witness the burst of colored fire.

of colored fire.

John Seys, United States Minister Resident and Consul General for Liberia, salled from this city last Saturday in the Samson, to resume his ordicial duties at Monrovia. This is his tenth trip to Africa, having gone there as a missionary in 1834. He was accompanied by his wife. Augustus Washington, Speaker of the Liberia House of Representatives, went out in the same vessel, after a brief visit to this country. He is a native of New Jersey, and has been in Liberia for fifteen years. Religious farewell services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Terry, of this city, and Rev. T. S. Malcolm, of Philadelphia.

Deacon John Hitchcock, who lived in Springfield. Principles of the Evangelicals.

A conference of Evangelical Episcopal clergymen and laymen (similar to the one held in Philadelphia last fall) was held in this city during the sessions of the General Convention and in connection with the evangelical anniversaries. The Protestant Churchman gives the following as the "great principles which were almost if not quite universally accepted:"—

1. The conflict in which we are engaged is to be carried on in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

2. It is a conflict in behalf of the right of private judgment and of the supremacy of conscience. amuse her by taking down his hat with his toes, and added, 'I wonder if I could do it now?' Thereupon he jumped from the floor, took off the hat with his toes, came down on his feet like a cat, bung up the hat on a nail, turned to the table, asked a blessing and eat of the repast then ready."

A STRANGE STORY.

An Indian Captive-Four Years Among the Savages.

An Indian Captive—Four Years Among the Savages.

[From the Colorado Tribune.]

We saw at the Planters' House yesterday a woman named Lizzte Blackburn, a native of Mount Jackson, S. C., who claims to have been a prisoner among different tribes of Indians about four years. She is now twenty-eight years old, and is a cripple from the loss of both of her limbs, which have been amputated twice, the first time at the ankie joints and again about three inches below the knee. Her story of her capture and imprisonment is about as follows, commencing with how she came to be in the Indian country:—When she was five years old her father, Thomas Blackburn, emigrated from South Carolina and Joned the Mormons at Nauvoo, III. He accompanied them to Florence, Nebraska, and finally emigrated to Utal, with the carriest emigrants, and preached among them. In 1833 or 1845 the father, having become somewhat dissipated, and having for some time been accustomed to living among the Mormon Indians, Lizzle and her mother and two younger sisters, aged respectively ten and fourteen years, concluded to run away from him and the Mormons, and if possible reach California. They took with them only what they could pack about their persons, and with a rifle and some ammunition started westward from Sait Lake, wandered for nine months, when they were captured by the Diggers Indians. Lizzle was sold by the Diggers to the Foxes. The mother and two remaining sisters when they learned of Lizzle's sale ran away from the Digners and were pursued. When found they had starved and frozen to death and were buried on Horse creek. The Foxes sold Lizzle to the Snates. Then she learned of the death of her mother and sasters and saw them buried. She van badly frozen in the attempt and was afterwards again frozen. She says that two half-breeds, named frowantinus and Pachamath, took her to Washington, D. C., where her limbs were amputated, and that she was returned to the Snakes by her father's direction, he being among them as a kind of chief at the time. She sa

an uncle living somewhere on the North Platte river and she is now on her way to him. She expected to leave this morning.

How to Pat the Public Deet.—A pority sentleman with a large bank account and the balance on the right side, and with a large special deposit of gold, solitoquizes thus:—'Next Monday my property is to be assessed. I have on hand \$2,000 in currency and \$2,000 in gold. I cannot afford to pay taxes on all that, yet I don't want to swear that I have less. Let's see, how am I to manage it? Ah! I have it now,'' and he waiked rapidly down to the National Bank. "Good morning, Mr. A.," and the smooth-feathered cashier is all smiles, for he knows who "Mr. A." is. "Well, I thank you C.," replied the aristocratic A. "Have you any seven-thirties on hand?" "Oh, yes," responded C., "how many will you have?" "Well—(calculating)—the matter of \$10,000 or so. The fact is, C., I want to report to the assessor Monday, and I want to get rid of my yellow boys for a few days. These taxes are devilish high, and I don't feet like.

THE TURF IN ENGLAND.

thton Meeting-The Prince of Wales The Cumbridgeshire-General Remarks— Lady Rizabeth—Blue Gewn Victorious— The Criterios—Dead Heat Between Pere Gemen and Wild Onto—The Troy—Action by John Day Against Admiral Rous. LONDON, Oct. 24, 1868.

As I write they are "winding up" the last great campaign of the autumn, the Houghton, at "head-quarters;" and as I hear the rain splashing dully on the pavement oueside, I rejoice greatly that I am not "there to see." Newmarket, everybody allows, is a very fine place—when it does not rain, is a very fine place—when it does not rain, or snow, or blew, or freeze; but Newmarket, plus any one of these meteorogical conditions, is something dreaful. I can fancy enthusiastic sportamen at the present moment enjoying the "pastime"—there is a ghastly humor in the word in present circumstances—and making desperate efforts at the Tapley philosophy of being joily under any condition. Yesterday I shuddered to see the great open flat, "stretching many a rood" in all directions, bearing not a tree on its bosom to afford directions, bearing not a tree on its bosom to afford shelter to man or beast, with the exception of the far-famed "Bushes," which would not protect a tolerable colony of ants, swept by all the winds that blow, and they have a fine collection of these curi-osities at the "metropolis of the turf," the ground and all that covered it saturated with rain, and the wretched followers of the turf grimly endeavoring to transact business with the good humor that they gene-rally display. The picture is not a pleasant one, and treated precipitately to town last night, convinced that however bad London, under the influence of the "rainy Hyades," may be it is an improvement on Newmarket. So fond, however, are the majority of sporting men of their profession that I should not at

that nowever bad London, under the influence of the "rainy Myades," may be it is an improvement on Newmarket. So fond, however, are the majority of sporting men of their profession that I should not at all wonder to find that there are others than the Jockeys and horses who will take part in the wetched racing of to-day. The week, however, has been, on the whole, a very enjoyable one; the sport has been tolerably good and in some instances exceedingly important; the weather during three of the days—the meeting lasts from Monday morning to Saturday nignt—was exceedingly fine, and although the general attendance was very small, that is the leading feature of Newmarket sport, and is what we expect. The Prince of Wales visited the Heath on Tuesday to witness the race for the Cambridgeshire, and I find from the flunkeys of the press that he appeared to enjoy the sport very much, but was greatly disgusted with the lateness of the hour at which the great race was run. For that matter so was every one else, for the wretchedly stupid aristocratic bungling that is rampant at Newmarket and that will reign triumphant through the full of dynasties, the sweeping away of Irish churches and the alterations of representation, had fixed the Cambridgeshire as the last race of the day, and accordingly, in the words of your greatest poet, "the shades of night were failing fast" before the starter was able to despatch his lot, and one had to make out the colors as best he might through the gloom of an October twilight. Had a few more delays occurred at the post it would have been necessary to lay the course with sawdust as a guide—as resorted to on one memorable occasion—or to lay gas pipes and erect lamps along the licath or to postpone the race to the next day.

With regard to the market operations that preceded the "big race," I need say ittle, except that they were chiefly remarkable for the decline of Wolsey, the firmness of Cecil and the rapid advance of Lady Coventry, Woisey, at the end of last week, had reached as little as

clared.
Lord Wilton's br. c. See-Saw, by Buccaneer—Margery Daw, 3 years, 114 lbs...
Sir J. Hawiey's b. c. Biue Gown, 3 years, 126 lbs...
Mr. Johnstone's b. c. Mercury, 3 years, 107 lbs...
Mr. Payne's ch. c., by Tom Bowline—Makeshift, 3

years, 80 lbs.

Mr. Webb's b. m. Actea, 5 years, 112 lbs.......

Baron Rothschild's b. c. Restitution, 3 years, 1 Mr. G. Angell's br. c. Python, 4 years, 110 lbs..... Mr. Chaplin's b. n. Professor Anderson, 5 years, Mr. M. Dawson's ch. f. Lady Coventry, 3 years, 108

Mr. Naytor's ch. h. Monarch of the Glen, 5 years, Mr. Lincoln's ch. c. Kidderminster, 4 years, 100

Mr. Lincoln's ch. c. Kidderminster, 4 years, 106 lbs.

Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Nélusko, 3 years, 100 lbs.

Mr. W. Weisby's b. c. Kingsland, 3 years, 93 lbs.

Lord Westmoreland's b. b. Wolsey, 5 years, 94 lbs.

Lord Stamford's b. c. Warrington, 3 years, 94 lbs.

Mr. J. Nightingali's ch. c. Cecil, 3 years, 89 lbs.

Mr. C. Hancon's ch. f. Noyad, 3 years, 89 lbs.

Mr. F. Olney's b. b. Kaupal, 6 years, 86 lbs.

Mr. F. Elliot's br. c. Porter's Knot, 4 years, 86 lbs.

Mr. C. Hamon's ch. L. Noyan, 3 years, 89 lbs.... 0
Mr. C. Hamon's ch. L. Noyan, 3 years, 89 lbs.... 0
Mr. F. Elliott's br. c. Porter's Knot, 4 years, 86
lbs... 0
Mr. J. Powney's br. L. Lady Rugian, 3 years, 83
lbs... 0
Mr. J. Powney's br. L. Lady Rugian, 3 years, 83
lbs... 0
Mr. Hartley's b. c., by King Tom—Princess (Eugenie's dam), 3 years, 77 lbs... 0
Mr. Bowes' ch. g. Taraban, 4 years, 118 lbs... 0
Mr. Bowes' ch. g. Taraban, 4 years, 118 lbs... 0
Mr. Bowes' ch. g. Taraban, 4 years, 118 lbs... 0
Mr. Bowes' ch. g. Taraban, 4 years, 118 lbs... 0
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Mr. Bowes' ch. g. Taraban, 4 years, 118 lbs... 0
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Mr. J. Janas' Mr. Ja

favorite was literally never in it; and the friends of his trainer, after the event remembered that he loudly declared his confidence of winning, whereas before the Czarewitch, which the horse did win, he was remarkably reserved; and it is asserted, with what truth I know not, that the owner, Mr. Fred.

what kuth I filow not, has the owner, Mr. Fred. Bwindels, is one of the greatest winners on the race. Videsne puer? The victory of See Saw as compared with the position of Mercury is very singular, as in the St. Leger the latter beat him far enough at even weights. The race was not a good one for the book-makers, as although the winner started at an outside price he was backed for an enormous amount by his party. It will be observed that of the first dozen horses in the race eleven were three years old, that the first five were all of that age; that the first three jockeys were cracks and that the light weights performed badly.

The winner is a dark bay, about fifteen hands three inches, is low and lengthy, and has great muscular development. He was sold in 1866 to Mr. J. B. Morris, at the sale of the Churchill yearlings [Mr. Ten Brocck starting the bidding, and afterwards-disposed of to the Marquis of Hastings (who won £2,000 on his present victory) for 70 guiness. As a two year old he started thriteen times, secured five wins and was first or second on the other occasions. He was sold to Lord Wilton, at the Danebury sale, for 2,500 guiness, and has since contested nine words, five of which he has won—the Fifth Blennial at Ascot, the Ninth Blennial at Stockbridge, the October Handicap, the Newmarket Derby and the Cambridgeshire. The net value of the last mentioned stakes was 1,850 sovereigns, or \$37.400.

The other events, exclusive of those for two-year olds, may be speedly disposed of. The one thurdred Pounds Piate, Rowly Mile, on Monday, was chiefly remarkable for the appearance of the notorious Lady Elizabeth, the Derby "phantom," who ran her best race as a three-year old, but was beaten by Sir Joseph Hawley's horse The Palmer (four years), and Mr. Padwick's filly Nauvete (three years), both of whom gave her weight. On Wednesday The Palmer, who at the age is considered the equal of Blue Gown words. Fifty Pounds Piate, to whom we have a substant to the substant has been of extreme importantely elicity, and

transaction. It was anticipated that on this occasion we should be introduced to the "dark" Portsmouth, but as the stable was represented by Heather Bell, who though she goes fast cannot stay, it is clear he is not of much account. Etteus, by Blair Athol, who was third, is a game, good horse, but not up to Derby form; and Ryshworth has apparently gone all to pieces.

The Optional Selling Stakes, two years old course, on Wednesday, was won by Mr. Bromsgrove's Hinton, who, however, had little to beat and was receiving weight from several. Nothing was found to oppose Beliadrum in the Glasgow stakes on Thursday, for which he walked over, Mr. Brayley, who had intended to start Duke of Beaufort, declining to do so when he saw that the crack was in magnificent condition. On the same day the Handicap Plate T. Y. C. feli to the Duke of Newcastle's Prince Imperial half-brother to Julius, by Young Melbourne out of Julie, who "equandered" a moderate field with ridiculous case, though in most cases he was conceding weight. He is, however, a "roarer," and though he is a well made coit, and gallops finely, and though he will be most useful to his owner, he is not a Derby horse. Next day Prince Soltykoff's Badsworth, who appeared some time ago to have lost all form, won a handicap sweepstakes over the Bretby course, beating a fair field to whom he was giving lumps of weight as easily that it is evident he has completely recovered the fine speed he showed in the spring. This fact, coupled with the other that he was beaten a long way in the Middle Park Plate, shews conclustively that Pero Gomez, who won that race, and therefore Wild Oats and a fortior: Beliadrum, must be great animals.

Of the Troy Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for two year olds; coits, 122 lbs., fillies 119 los.; penalties and allowances. T. Y. C. (5 furlongs 140 yards).

actes, and anogener all the turr fat is likely to be in the fire.

The weights for the Liverpool Cup have appeared and a rarge number of horses have been speculated on, but until the betting settles down I shall not trouble you with the quotations. Mr. J. B. Morris has opened a book on the Derby of 1870, and has laid

PARIS FASHIONS.

Spanish Fever and its Consequences—The "Freischutz"—The Princess of Prussia in Paris—Ladies' Dress and its Torments—An Aquatic Paris

There is no knowing how I caught the new fashion, as I never stand in a draught unless asked to do so by some lady on the look out for her carriage at the close of the opera; but, readers, I have got it. It came on me like a cold, with shiver and sensitiveness about the roots of my hair, and it is breaking out all over me. Of course you apprehend it is the Spanish fever, and you are correct. I can speak of nothing but guerillas, hidalgo chiefs, soldados, Murcianos, and if I do stop I am restive about my heels and want to dance the jota aragonesa or haba-nera, which are, you know, the Spanish cancans; and when I am in company it is as natural to mix up Unionists, royalists, Carlists, socialists and monarchists as it is to speechify at Madrid or for a caballero to play on a gultar and drink water without any dinner because he has an irresistible penchant for light gloves and worked shirt fronts. It is an awful visitation, but I am trying to turn it to account, and will give you the result of my researches on the headgear which the Spanish revolution is instituting among our Paris shapes. I cannot recommend any of them but the Andalous. It is a light beaver hat, with sombrero wide borders turned up on one side and set of by a lovely ostrich feather; for the Moorish brown beaver has to be knocked in over the wearer's eyebrows; its sole trimming is a bit of galoon, and the effect with a waterproof on can be fancied—it looks Guy Pawkes all over. The Aragonals bonnet, being a pocket handkerelief the round one's head, requires no description and no advocate. I need only observe en passant that the men pat it on as if they had a sear on their for heads, and are persuaded it is the best preservative against the sun. The basque hat is a cloth bered such as the Reitany pensants wear. It is a need shape to put on with skating costumes, but not eliciae Spanish attempts in millimer's shops will become one as well as the Freischütz, our it is gray, any shade from the try light dove to the bat, and it is nounced assette, on which perches a bird with an alignete. This loads me to all the new trimmings on hats, the prettiest, of course, being black lace, and flowers. Of the latter the loveliest is a white pinkish velve flower, and the cream of novelty in flower making is a garland, so contrived that as, the heat of the dancing room becomes greater the petals composing this garland open gradually, then fail in the hair, disclosing what? a diamond or ruby heart in each—precious hearts so fervently loved and requited. Thus it is that crushed flowers after a dance will be replaced before the close of a ball by a second headdress. Ah! women are rulning their husbands, and not all the perfunes of Araby will come up to a well of petroleum nowadays.

Horiensias, violet heart's ease in velvet and white streaded convolvoit, or columbines, as children call them, are the most fashroad ble flowers. Leaves are dusted over with pearls or crystal beads. Another novelty, renewed from the ancients, is the high for toste.

Horiensias, violet heart's ease in velve

casaque.

This letter would not be complete without a weekly repetition of Scotch plaid; it is all plaid on black
dresses, either in plush, velvet, satin or poplin; but
a woman without plaid is the most hopeless specta-

dresses, either in plusit, veivet, satin or poplin; buf a woman without plaid is the most hopeless special dresses, either in plusit, veivet, satin or poplin; buf a woman without plaid is the most hopeless special either. People have heard of women without spelling—never in this fall without Scotch plaid, neither of sitting down on anything. Ladies are very much offended if offered a chair; it is cruel towards their weak sex and panniers, they cannot do it; when once dressed they have to stand up, even if ready to drop, for velvet may not be crushed with impunity, nor all the other low empires behind, on which spread bows, ends and trimmings of all kinds.

This reminds me of an American fête which took place on the Seine last Monday, and at which ladies stood up very bravely, among them Mrs. Colonef Gowan, in purple velvet, and Mrs. General Norton, in embroidered black, and a host of pretty American girls, the admiration of French genitemen in blue cloth. It must not be concluded that because I speak thus slightly of the fete it was merely a fashionable assembly on the water—a thing gentlemen so despise. No, it was a scientific affair; but as a good deal of champagne was let off, and a band played Offenbach's suggestive Périchole and the American dag unaurled, I take it upon myself id record the proceedings here, and an excellent part of your paper is this for every festive celebration in France. The entertainer was T. B. Stover, who, with the authorization of Mr. Haussmann, inspector of his life-saving apparatus in cases of shipwreck before all the official members of the press and different sectaring companies in Paris. It was a great success—a treat for the American colony here and a surprise to the Parislans, who crowded on the quays whatves and bridges to see the experimenter pretend to drown themselves. Your Paris correspondent, whom I met on the boat, will probably give you a gent to count in his erudite correspondence. I can one if y as a fashion writer that the Esquincians with the stas elegant, but Mr

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

According to reliable statistics recently published it appears that the average life of certain animals and birds is the following:-The hare lives 10 years;

it appears that the average life of certain animals and birds is the following:—The hare lives 10 years; the cat, 10; the goat, 8; the donkey, 30; the sheep, 10; the dog, 14 to 20; the ox, 20; the sow, 25; the pigeon, 8; the turtle dove, 25; the partialge, 25; the raven, 100; the cagie, 100; the goose, 150 years.

A report drawn up, by Dr. Vernois, who had been directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to inquire into the state of health of the pupils in the various colleges in France, states that in those establishments the deaths are six to every 18,000 sudents, which is equivalent to one in 3,000, while, according to the ordical census, the average mortality of children between ten and fiften years is somewhat over five per 1,000. This is a proof that the arrangements of the educational establishments are excellent in a sanitary point of view.

A Mr. Benjamin Pranklin is exciting great attention in England by an ingenious steam engine of his invention. The engine is extremely simple—piston, crank, steam cheest, &c., being dispensed with it depends entirely overcome, and it will produce 1,500 revolutions per minute with one-fourth the steam usually required, although the same amount of borse power is developed. The centrifugal steam engine condenses almost all its steam, while, from its simplicity, it can be constructed at one-fourth the ordinary cost, and is not liable to get out of order.

The Klinisches Wochenblatt, of Berlin, relates a singular case of a Russian boy of Korok, lame of the

nary cost, and is not liable to get out of order.

The Ktinisches Wochenblatt, of Berlin, relates a singular case of a Russian boy of Korsk, lame of the right leg in consequence of anchylois of the knee, who, being on horseback, was overtaken by a violent storm and struck by lightning, the horse botting and leaving him on the ground. His uncie, who had been riding by his side, came to his assistance, and found that the electric fluid had carried off the anchylosed limb. The hemorrhage, which was the natural consequence of this unforeseen amputation, soon stopped without any particular application, and the boy has since recovered under ordinary treatment. His leg was found some days after the accident on the spot where it happened. Instead of being putrilled it was dried up, the tibus being bare half down and charred.

HOMICIDE AT DUNKIRK.—On Tuesday two men named H. Cook and — Callahan got into a political altereation at Dunkirk and Cook killed Callahan. Yesterday morning Mr. Josiah Cook, of the city, went to Dunkirk as counsel for the prisoner. A special despatch received last evening any there is great excitement in the village over the affoir and that it was found necessary to call out the military to prevent the people from lynching the prisoner.—

Buffulo Courter, Nov. 5.